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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 21, 1850.

### LITERARY NOTICES.

ESSAY ON CHRISTIAN BAPTISM. By Baptist W. Noel New York: Harpers, 1850. For sale by Franck Taylor,

Those interested in this subject will find here a thorough discussion of all points except that of immersion, which is reserved for a separate essay. The especial value of this treatise is, that it was written without consulting any authors but those on the other side. Mr. Noel has become a Baptist by the same independent process that led him out of the Establishment. We should think his argument would be very convincing to those who hold the ritual to be an essential element of Christianity, and at the same time reject the authority of venerable custom and of the religious feeling connected with any form of ancient observance-His remarks on the moral influence of the cere-

PAYCHOLOGY, OR THE SCIENCE OF THE SOUL, considered physiologically and philosophically. By Joseph Had-dock M. D.

mony, and on the communion of godly Pædobap-

tists, are worth of attention.

Whatever we may think of the pretensions of the Fowlers to answer all questions of philosophy from the point of view of "blood and brains," we cannot deny that the glances we have given at several of their publications show them to be zealously at work to improve the popular mind and morals. The ethics of physiology is a branch of science deserving all the attention it can get. This little book (included in their series) is an exposition of the nervous system, with a view to introduce and legitimate the alleged facts of Mes-merism. Published by Fowler & Wells. \*

MISCELLANGUS WORKS OF REV. J. T. HEADLEY. In 2 volumes. New York: John S. Taylor. For sale by R. Farnham corner of Pennsylvania avenue and lith street,

Mr. Headley is more vulnerable to criticism than almost any writer we know, equally readable, and we are glad to see that his biographer has bestowed a little where it was deserved. Of these volumes we have read (or listened to) a portion of his "Rambles in England," which are pleasant and picturesque. But even here the perpetual egotism of the letter-writer does not accord very well with his flashy rhetoric; and the perpetual contrasts between England and America, sometimes just, sometimes unjust, are a positive disfigurement. Mr. H. thinks (apparently) so much of attitude and effect, that one distrusts his power of truthful description. His forte is strong sceneof sins. The various contents of these volumes offer an ample field for the display of his peculiar power, and he seems to have used it well.

We have read this Review from the first word to the last, which is certainly the highest praise we can give it. We know of none which combines more excellent qualities as a general review, or which is more uniformly good. Theology (of the liberal stamp) bears about the same proportion in it as Politics in the English Reviews. The three longest articles are on the British Empire in India, Humboldt's Kosmos, and Ticknor's Spanish Literature—the last two being written by Professor Levering and George S. Hillard. It is a great merit in the "Examiner" thus to secure the best services of men in other professions than divinity; and it bears evidence that its scientific articles, as well as literary, are meant to have a standard value. Mr. Hillard's concluding article is one of rare beauty and interest, as a picture of the Spanish people and culture. . \*

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY

January, 1850.

REPORTS OF THE FIRST EXHIBITION OF THE SALEM CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION. Pp. 70.

Very interesting as a catalogue of the "notions" with which the busy brain of dear New England continues to teem. Some of the descriptions appended will make it of considerable value for reference; and it seems to be to the Northern villages what the famous Times advertising sheet is to life in London.

THE OSILVIES. A Novel. Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Franck Taylor. A very readable book, full of incident, with

occasional passages of exquisite pathos. Such is the death of poor Leigh Pennythorne, the boystudent, and the influence it exerts upon the hard character of his worldly-minded father. Without being remarkable for brilliancy or strength, the book is better than the average of its class and does no discredit to the author, whoever he is, who has, however, seen proper to withhold his name from the title-page.

For the National Era.

Mr. Editor: I send you an Epitaph on Mother in Israel," who lies buried in Green wood Cemetery. Over her grave is an Italian murble stone, with an inscription written by Mrs. Strah R. J. Bennett, editress of the Fimily Guar-Sarah R. J. Bennett, editress of the Family Guardian. The day before the funeral, a gentleman in this city urgently requested that the remains of "Aun. Dinah" should be deposited as near as possible to the grave of a deceased brother, a late captain in the British army, as she had been instrumental in his conversion. This was done. The funeral was held in the Congregational church in Chrystie street, and some of the white and colored friends of the deceased (no relatives being present) followed in carriages. being present) followed in carriages.

Dinah Depuy was for forty years a slave in the State of New York! Her brutal master, by a b'ow with some agricultural implement, occasioned her to stoop the rest of her life. After her conversion, she supported herself well by her own labor, and contributed to the support and diffusion of the Gospel. During the latter part of her life, she was an efficient and highly member of the churches to which she belong Albany and this city. She had strong sense, deep piety, and was well read in the Scriptures. Her influence in the churches and in families where she visited was great. Few women, white or colored, have done more, in an humble sphere, to honor religion or save souls.

DINAH DEPUY.

An eminent Saint, who died in New York, March

20th, 1846, aged 74 years. Born a Slave, converted by the grace of God at an early age, she continued, during a period of more than fifty years, a faithful witness to the power of the Gospel. Although poor and despised among men, like her Divine Master, she went about noing good, and presented a striking example, both in Life and Death, of the veracity of the promise of our Lord—"Them that honor Me, I will honor."

Being dead, thy voice still speaks— May its echoes, loud and long, Reach the haters of thy race, May it reach each human heart
Who, forgetful of his kind,
Shede so tear at alayery's mart,
For the bouds that fetter mine

The following Ode, by the learned THOMAS S. GRIMKE, one of the most illustrious sons of South Carolina, breathes a spirit very different from that which now animates the politicians of that State.- Ed. Era.

#### ORIGINAL ODE.

BY THOMAS S. GRIMKE.

Who would sever Freedom's shrine Who would draw the invidious line Though by birth one spot be mine, Dear is all the rest— Dear to me the South's fair land,

Dear the central mountain band, Dear New England's rocky strand, Dear the praried West. By our altars pure and free, By our Law's deep-rooted tree By the past's dread memory,

By our Washington— By our common kindred tongue, lly our hopes-bright, buoyant, young, By the tie of country strong,

Fathers! have ye bled in vain? Ages must ye droop again ? -Maker, shall we rashly stain Blessings sent by Thee? While before thy throne we bow Ever to maintain, as now,

"Union-Liberty!"

#### EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Berlin, December 18, 1849. POSITION OF THE PARTIES.

The parties in Prussia have slightly changed their relative positions since our last review. The two grand divisions are of course the conservative and the democratic. The first of these, however, is composed of three different sections. 1st. The ultras or the nobles, and owners of noble estates, who are opposed to all reform, and wish to return to the good old times of absolutism. 2d. The cabinet, which wishes to conciliate the people by depriving the gristocrane of their most all substantial concessions to the spirit of the sge. stories are so scandalous as not to be proper for And 3d. The rich bourgeoisie, which would, if it were not so timid, proceed directly to its object of life of the Princes is perfectly understood in its unseating the aristocracy entirely, and taking for themselves the post of power. During the last few weeks, these sections of the conservative party have been abusing each other in good, hearty and taking for the papers. The palace of the Prince of Prustate of the conservative party have been abusing each other in good, hearty and taking for the papers. The palace of the Prince of Prustate in the papers. The papers are perfectly inderesced in its details by the people, was evident in the March papers. A capital execution has just taken place at Appendix taken place at Appendi ty have been abusing each other in good, hearty German. The ministerial sheets have railed against the Second Chamber, which may be considered the representative of the wishes of the richer bourgeoisie and of the bureaucoracy; and the ultra conservative sheets have charged the ministers with "Communism and robbery." This quarrel-ing grows chiefly out of a proposition by the min-isters to diminish the feudal claims of the manor owners on the peasants, and out of the position taken by the Second Chamber toward the Cabi-

painting, in glaring colors, to be seen at a dis- renewed courage of the Democrats, a conscioustance by gas-light. The nervous energy of his ness of vastly increased strength and moral influ- and have been traced to a conservative press in their opponents in the approaching election for the Erfurt Diet. This is the instinctive feeling of the Democrats, flushed as they are by their recent victories in the courts, over the Government. They feel that they could send to Erfurt the majority of the members of the Lower House, at the election of January 30, spite of their disadvantages under the law. This is probably the as more than four-fifths of the people belong to the Democratic party. But the wise heads and leaders say, " Of what use would it be to send the majority to the Lower House, whose decisions are of no value unless ratified by the Upper House and the King of Prussia? If the Lower House should refuse to accept the Constitution which the King says must be accepted, the result would be a dissolution of the body, and perhaps imprisonment for the prominent members. By voting, then, we can gain nothing, but we sanction the illegal repeal of the universal and equal suffrage

law by the arbitrary will of the King. The majority of the Democrats will then, in all probability, conclude to abstain entirely from all participation in the vote. They will thus perform an act of dignity, and keep themselves free to profit by any future revolution. As soon as the Prussian army can be relied on, the democracy will begin to stir its giant limbs to some pur-

NEWSPAPER DISCUSSION.

The Constitutional, a leading conservative paper, and the National, a leading democratic one, are now engaged in a discussion on the different forms of governments. The last is much hampered by the delicacy of the subject, any expression savoring of republicanism being of course high treason, and subjecting the editor to death or imprisonment for life. It is curious to see how, under these circumstances, his adversary presses him on

One of the arguments of the Constitutional for monarchy is, that the great discoveries in the arts and sciences, improvements of all kinds, are ever made, not by the many, but by the chosen few. The deduction is, that political power should be held by the King and nobility !! This is only one of a hundred brilliant ideas of the same sort put forth by the political philosphers of the con-

servative party.

The Prussian treasury is in a miserable plight by the avowal of the Minister himself. This is a striking commentary on the boasting speech of the King, on the opening of the Chambers, last August. Then the state of the finances was painted by his truthful Majesty coleur de rose; now, it seems that the Government was entirely mistaken, and that a loan of fifteen millions had been made and the money used, principally for army expenses. The money was thus applied by the arbitrary order of the King, no appropriation having been made. It is now proved that the new loan of twenty-one millions, authorized for the building of the great Eastern Railroad, will most of it go the same way, the Government having exhausted its means, and being quite unable to make face against the expenditures of next year. It will not be long before a Prussian loan will be offered in the money market. In 1848, the Government made an appeal to the people, that is, to the Reaction party, for free will offerings, when the result was a contribution to the amount of \$1,889. The appeal will scarcely be repeated.

The overbearing cruel, and even violent conduct of the understrappers of the police, mentioned in a former letter, has been in due form presented to the prosecuting attorney of Berlin for investigation. One of the presidents of the clubs at which the acts of violence took place, has taken the pains to collect all the testimony, with the names of the witnesses. The answer of the attorney was, that he could do nothing, for the abuse of official power by constables subjected them not to the criminal law, but to the censure of their superiors. In fact, the police president has published a card reprimanding the constables, and calling on them to observe the law, and commit no people, who think that it is not enough to atome for outrages which maimed several persons, and caused the loss of life to a female.

The Constitution.—The two Chambers have finished revising the Constitution. A joint committee has been in session more than a week, endeavoring to reconcile the two houses on points of unnecessary violence. This has not satisfied the

The institution of trial by jury is one of the conquests of 1848. But it is far from perfect. The police have too much to do with it. The sixty jurors, from whom special juries are taken. are all named by the president of police. The public sentiment, however, is too strong to be disregarded, and the juries all over the country are now vieing with each other in their acquittals of political offenders. That of Waldeck was a moral defeat for the Government, and that of Jacoby a political one. By the latter verdict, the jury sanctioned the legality of the acts of the Frankfort Assembly after its removal to Stuttgardt.

SPEAK NOT EVIL OF THE KING; NO, NOT IN THY SECRET CHAMBER.

This prudential direction is a good one for Prussians. Indeed, not only the King but the members of the royal family are all protected by - A pose coffee-seller said something, a few months since, in a little circle of friends, against the Prince of Prussia. He was not singular in this, for the Prince has few friends here, and there is much to be said about him. However, the speaker was overheard by some slinking Government spy, and reported. The trial was had last Friday, and the culprit condemned to six weeks' imprisonment. The section of the law quoted by the prosecuting attorney was as fol-

"Whoever, by word, writing, print, sign, pictures, or in any other way, shall insult the heir apparent, or any other member of the royal family, or the Regent of the Prussian Government, shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than one month nor more than three

The severity of this law cannot prevent the princes being made responsible to public opinion-Their acts are freely commented on in all classes of society. Every Berliner can repeat by the hour anecdotes of Prince Charles, or Prince Albert and the Prince of Prussis. The ladies of the royal family do not escape. Muny of the suffrage. In the discussion, not one word was said against the principle of universal and equal suffrage. All the rich bourgeoisie, which would, if it repetition in your columns. That the private the speeches were in its favor. unseating the aristocracy entirely, and taking for details by the people, was evident in the March in the papers. The palace of the Prince of Prussia had been saved from the mob by the words of "Property of the Nation" placed on it. On the next day, a well-known member of the opera troupe was passing down the principal street, when somebody slily pinned the same words to the property of the papers. The property of the papers when somebody slily pinned the same words to the papers. The property of the papers words a woman who paid this penalty to the law. She had been criopled by the use of the Carolina, the Property bed, and the instrument called the Ratholes. She had accused her lover of the murder of the many papers. The property of the law as a woman who paid this penalty to the law. She had been criopled by the use of the Carolina, the Property bed, and the instrument called the Ratholes. She had accused her lover of the murder of the papers bed, and the instrument called the Ratholes. She had accused her lover of the murder of the papers bed, and the instrument called the Ratholes. She had accused her lover of the murder of the papers bed, and the instrument called the Ratholes. She had accused her lover of the murder of the propers bed, and the instrument called the Ratholes. She had accused her lover of the murder of the propers bed, and the instrument called the propers bed, and the the cape of her cloak. The allusion was understood by all the citizens, as the unconscious bearer passed along among them.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The affairs of these Duchies are not yet settled. Seven different Danish diplomatists have been in net in one or two questions of finance, and rela- Berlin to take part in the negotiations. The tions of the Church to the State.

The organs of the three conservative parties are firmly united, however, against the popular or Democratic party. This last has taken, in the last two weeks, a great development. The result of the Waldeck and Jacoby trials has been the renewed courage of the Democrats, a conscious-Vienna. Austria may suppose that it the analycomes to blows, Prussia will be so discredited in Germany, as to be obliged to abandon her project of a Federal State. But this is a dangerous playith suppowder. If hostilities break out in ing with gunpowder. If hostilities break out in the Duchies, Prussia may not aid the inhabitants, for Russia has intimated that, in such a case, she would take the side of Denmark. The Duchies would of course be trodden under foot, and all Jermany excited to the highest point against Prussia for abandoning allies in distress. But this excitement may overflow. The deep sympain the Duchies may cause a popular movement, the consequences of which may be terrible to both Austria and Prussia.

It is generally believed here that there will be fight, and that both parties are preparing for it. On the other hand, it is almost certain that the continued three months longer, commencing with January 1st.

CENTRAL COMMISSION. The difficulties lying in the way of the entry of this commission on its functions have been arranged by settling nothing. The Arch-Dake John is to lay down his power informally, and the mode of his resignation is not to be used as a precedent for anything. The two Austrian com-missioners and the two Prussian are now at Frankfort. The ceremony of installation is set for the 20th instant. This is an event of really ttle importance, as they can do nothing without the approval of their respective Governments. As an independent Government, they are not to be considered, but rather as a commision for the con-venience of negotiations between Austria and Prussia on the German question.

VARIOUS MATTERS. The whole clergy is here lowered to a branch of the administration. Several cases of removal have recently occurred. At Landshut, the minister was forbidden to officiate. When he demanded the reason, he was told to behave himself like a Christian and make no fuss, for that the Govern-Loan to Lubeck - The history of the intrigues of Prussia to gain the accession of the Hanseatic towns to its federal league would be a curious one. Hamburg has been really forced into measures by a forced occupation of the city by Prussian troops. Lubeck has gained moneyed advantages, Prussia lending her a sum of 3,200,000 rix dollars out of

an alrendy embarrassed treasury.

Military Concentions.—Prussia has entered into arrangements with Baden, Brunswick, Anhalt, and Mecklinburg-Sebwerin, by which Prussian troops are to protect the internal tranquillity of those Duchies. This is a step in advance; for when Prussia can su stitute her own armies to those of her weak neighbors, the time of her territorial hopelessly for a century this plan of gradual

growth by accretion. Prussian Poland - Yesterday, the Ministry laid proposition before the Chambers for assimilating be Poles to the other inhabitants of Prussia. This will probably become a law. The Poles protest, and appeal to the treaties of 1815, and to the promises of the King in 1848. Alas! for the unfortunate Poles! Treaties and promises are only observed so long as it is convenient. The resurrection of Poland, so long talked of, is growing more improbable. It may come from the side of the Czar, but never from the West. Poland fell because of her deep corruption and tyranny. Her nobles have not since been able to maintain an insurrection for independence, because they vere opposed by their former serfs, now either true that the nobles have become abolitionists of the most decided stamp since the unfortunate ineasants for not listening to the offers of their former masters. Under the old system, the great nor can we infuse into them our common type of majority of the inhabitants of Poland were slaves; thought and an equal energy in the prosecution under the new, it is much better. Whatever po-etry says about "the shricking of Freedom when Kosciusko fell," it is unlikely that Freedom would have gained anything by the success of the aristocratic party among the Polish emigrants, prior to 1833. The spirit of the Polish emigrants much better, as they are, with few exceptions, at the present time, stout advocates for the aboli-

tion of serfage, and of equality.

Weber — To-day is the anniversary of the birthday of the celebrated musician, Karl Maria Von Weber. There is a special representation in his honor at the Opera House. His music is to be sung, an ode and prologue in his honor recited, and the whole to wind up with a ballet.

Lucille Grahn.—This famous danseuse has been here for some time past. Many prefer her as an artist to Fanny Elleler herself. She is certainly one of the most graceful creatures alive.

disagreement. It has succeeded on all but one. The first Chamber insists on maintaining the provision that in case the Chambers shall not vote the budget, the taxes shall continue to be collected as before. The second insists on striking it out, so as to reserve to the Legislature the right to refuse the supplies. It is not easy to foresee the result. The probability is, that the King will decide in favor of the first Chamber. The report this evening is that the King will decide in favor of the first Chamber. report this evening is that the King will take the oath to the new Constitution on the 18th of Janu-California Gold.—Professor Burmiester occupied the greater part of his hour to-day with re-marks on the native gold of California. He ex-hibited a specimen—a solid piece, about two inches long, one broad, and three-quarters of an inch

SAXONY. In one question discussed by the Chambers of this monarchy, the Government had only seven votes in its favor. It is feared by the democracy that the Austrian troops in Bohemia are destined to act against them in certain contingencies, and not against the Prussians. This is the more probable superstition.

BAVARIA. A bill has just been passed for the emancipa-tion of the Jews, putting them on a level with the rest of the community.

The Constituent Assembly is here in open dis-The Constituent Assembly is here in open dissension with the Government. According to the
laws yet unrepealed, the Chamber of Peers has
been abolished, but the Monarch declares that it
shall be prolonged. The Constituent Assembly
has protested in a bold and vigorously written
address against this illegality on the part of the
Monarch. This address was voted by forty-six
members against twenty. The people of Wurtemburg are thoroughly democratic, and the King
may yield, unless he wishes to rely on the bayonets of Austria to suppress the laws of his realm.

WEIMAR. This duchy has just adopted an improved penal code, and reformed its judiciary, by abolishing some of the higher courts. All the reforms are in the sense of democracy. HANOVER

The project of a law for the regulation of towns and townships, recently laid before the Assembly by the Ministry, is a decided advance towards mirecal suffrage. & acpenses to this again

SWITZERLAND He proved to be entirely innocent. This remnant of barburism and the inquisition will doubtless be abolished, since the light of day has been let in on them. The great reformer of abuses is publicity. While on the subject of barbarous usages, I may add, that the brutal scourgings on the bare backs of men, women, and children, are still kept up by the Austrians in Hungary and Italy.

Italy.

CHRISTMAS.

The city of Berlin is busy with preparations for Christmas. In fact, the galetice have already commenced. Puppet-shows, exhibitions of pictures, concerts, theatrical representations, street fairs, gay with toys, and verdant with the fir trees used to hang the gifts on, are enlivening Berlin. used to hang the gifts on, are enlivening Berl

# A MOTHER'S LOVE.

mother's love! there's naught so pure, so constant, and s buman passion will endure like this with in the mind: Lightly a soft check presses hers, soft as a nestling dove, And quickly through her bosom stirs a mother's tend

But not for wealth that thrones might buy, would she he child resign;

The conscious smile, the kiss returned, and "mother

These are the pure delights she's earned -pleasures, of God Tiffin, Chio, November 20, 1849.

# PROFESSOR T. M. POST - PACIFIC RAILROAD

The writer has just returned from listening to the second of a course of three lectures upon the subject of a railroad to the Pacific coast, by Professor T. M. Post, now of St. Louis, recently of Jacksonville, Illinois. Professor Post has, in an eminent degree, that power of making pictures which clothes even the dead tree with buds and which clothes even the dead tree with blus and blossoms, and covers every object drawn by his verbal pencil with a new creation of conceptions; so that the frame-work is hardly recognised as the one with which we were before familiar. But his pictures are never trifling, light, or gaudy; beauty of calyx, petal, or stamen; but you are made seem to stand afar off, and view the great, the beautiful, the sublime. This is the orator who is now wreathing around the dry skeleton of statistics, preparatory to the construction of this great work, the foliage of his fertile imagination. In his first lecture were discussed the practica-bility of this road in relation to the ground to be bility of this road in relation to the ground to be passed over, and the money it would cost to build it. This road, extending over a distance of 2,200 miles, he said would have to pass over a route, no part of which is fraught with more difficulties than have already been overcome in the construction of roads now in operation. Our roads already constructed cost on an average \$30,000 a mile, which would make this from the Mississippi to San Francisco \$66,000,000; but suppose it cost \$40,000 per mile, and we have \$88,000,000—this is only twice the cost of the Florida war.

The lecture to-night was devoted to the consideration of the civil and commercial necessity for this means of communication with those new

this means of communication with tho States which are springing up on the shores of the Pacific. If the Rocky Mountains are permitted to remain a barrier between us and them, to be passed only by weeks or months of toil, they cannot be one with us in Government, in com-merce, or in civilization. Sooner than send their representatives such a distance, over such a route, to a capital three thousand miles off, there to subto a capital three thousand niles off, there to sub-ject their interests to the vote of Congress, a ma-jority of whose members have only an imperfect knowledge of their wants, they will establish an independent Government of their own. They will then have their own commerce and their own civilization. What if there is no special con-stitutional grant for such a work? The very life of the nation requires it; for without it, these Pacific States cannot be defended against whatever Power may happen to rule the Pacific ocean, thought and an equal energy in the prosecution of science. What if the road would not pay? Rome never stopped to ask such a question, when the security, greatness, and glory of that Empire required the construction of highways for her armies, her commerce, and the diffusion of her civil-ization. But many statistics were presented to prove that the road will pay. Who would not go by this route from St. Louis to San Francisco in seven days, though with double fare, rather than spend fifteen in going by the quickest conveyance by Panama? Consider our whale fisheries, the by Panama? Consider our whale fisheries, the commerce of Asia, twenty millions of dollars every year, and increasing, and the growing necessity to exchange the productions of the twelve thousand square miles of the Mississippi Valley, for the handiwork of the millions of India and China. For this interchange, this road must soon become indiapensable; for the commerce of the Atlantic cities, a great desideratum; and for the trade of Europe, the means of saving time, and, in saving time, saving money. We must have this road, the Atlantic cities must have it, and Europe must have it—for it is a part of the shortest route around the world, and in this shortest span the world's commerce must pass.

this road. St. Louis, December 20, 1849.

For the National Era.

### THE FREE NEGRO GIRL'S MESSAGE.

Hast thou loved, gentle lady? Has thy whole soul been given To one who was thy first on earth, Almost thy first in heaven?

Was the light, beaming in his eye, As sunlight unto thee?
Were the tones, melting in his voice,

And was thy heart so knit to his, Thy hopes with his inwove, That into his thy life-stream flowed, So wholly thou didst love? Then were ye parted? Was the earth So darkly shadowed o'er, That bird, nor flower, nor rippling stream,

Could bring a pleasure more Only : deep sense that the charm

And that on its broad fields thou stood'st

Thus, gentle lady, have I loved! Thus, lady, were we parted And I have lived to tell you this-Aye, lived, though broken-hearted

Lady, this idol of my soul Was torn from me and sold! So'd to the land of whips and chains,

For gold! for paltry gold! I knew his mother once had borne But little did I think that they

Word ware to search for hih For him, whose tameless spirit soured, As the young eagle, free, Yet dove-like in his gentleness

Oh! when I looked into his face,

Shadowed, but full of light, And when I saw his free-born soul. Exulting in its might-

And felt that mind must bear the sway O'er color and o'er caste, I dreamed not—no, I could not dream

Twould come to this at last No more-no more-my noble one Is bowing 'neath the chain, And never can this heart of mine Know joy or peace again!

## CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA. LETTERS FROM GRACE GREENWOOD-No.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., Jan. 9, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR : I fully intended doing myself the honor of writing to you from Philadelphia, from whence I have lately returned, but during my rief stay in that city I completely sunk liters in social life. I was too busy to find the quiet needed for any mental effort, and too happy to feel the necessity of writing. I mean that in the society of so many whom I loved, in intercourse with many of vigorous intellect and large life, I lived out all my poetry and talked out all my thought. Perhaps you will think this a fanciful sort of an apology, but it is no less true.

My visit at Philadelphia was one succession bright and pleasant scenes. I had returned after an absence of nearly two years, somewhat fearing that those dear friendships which had once made my happiness here, might have fallen away. But I found them still full of generous life-ripened. not withered. It was a harvest season to my

There were many little events of this visit, which had they been chronicled at the time, might have interested your readers, but to note them so long after date would be serving up cold meats. I must, however, be allowed to recall and briefly remark upon some Anti-Slavery meetings, held at the time of the annual Fair. These were deeply interesting, and we were favored with some noble addresses. The one by Mr. Furness was especially beautiful and impressive. This was his first public address before an anti-slavery audience, though he has always held the broades principles of human freedom, has advocated them ncidentally, and bravely preached reform from his pulpit. All honor to him now, for he stands side by side with Freedom's noblest championshis place is now where the struggle is mightiesthe has flung himself into the very heart of the

battle. Mr. Furness was followed by Wm. Elder, who roke upon his audience in a perfect tempest of eloquence-a : egular thunderstorm on the Alpsrattling, and crashing, and blazing about us. I never was more terribly excited than by his strong eassionate, genuine Irish oratory. It is pleasant to hear Lucretia Mott, after Elder. It is like soft morning after a tempestuous night-like the west wind blowing off the shore, gently calming down the roused and foaming waves.

On the day following, we listened to a brief ad dress from Mr. B. R. Plumley, of Philadelphia This was an earnest, impetuous outpouring of a great heart filled with the pure love of truth, and all on fire with the passionate fervor of freedom It was simply this, softened by the refinement of a poetic spirit, and so if it was not that oratory which took the heart by storm, it was that elo quence which "slid into the soul."

I have very distinct recollections of some paint ings and statuary which I saw while I was in the city. One of my first visits was to the Hero and Leander of Steinhauser. The Leander is cer tainly beautiful above all praise, but the Here hardly satisfied me. The upturned face of the lover is lit with the glow, the rapture, of a divine love-s mighty, immortal passion. All warmth all vitality, seem to have left his chilled and wearied frame, and to have flowed and crowded up in to that glorious face. That pure and exultant light of joy, breaking up through the cold and the damp, says-"I have found my rest! Here is

my recompense, my exceeding great reward."

But Hero's reception of the hold swimmer is more lady-like than womanly—more sisterly than lover-like. There is much tenderness in her face and attitude, but it is not impassioned tenderness She seems to have awaited him with the utmos

through darkness, and cold, and flood, wearied nigh unto death, yet with the great love of a great soul leaping upward to his lips, she receives him tenderly indeed, but as calmly and properly as though he had come in his coach and four, journeying by easy stages, to do his wooing according to common forms and conventional usages. I have a little print from an English picture, the idea of which I like better. In this, Hero has hastened down to the very brink of the flood, and, with an impulse of truest womanly affection, is reaching out her slight arms to the help of her tired lover as he struggles up the shore. It may be said of the marble group, that its time is that succeeding the first enraptured meeting, when the eager expectancy, the moment of welcome, with its loving abandon, had given place to the sense of safety, of possession, almost of repose. But to me, Hero seems, if not cold, comparatively insensible. Her nature is wanting in fire have it—for it is a part of the shortest route around the world, and in this shortest span the world's commerce must pass.

To the question, when shall this road be built? the speaker replied, now. Every consideration demands a speedy communication with the people in keen, impatient expectation, or quivered with the property of the shortest route in the speaker replied, now. Every consideration in keen, impatient expectation, or quivered with the people in keen, impatient expectation, or quivered with the property of the shortest route around the world, and in this shortest span the tively insensible. Her nature is wanting in fire and strength, and, despite her name, she is not here.

To the question, when shall this road be built? the speaker replied, now. Every consideration of sighs. Those lips were never parted in keen, impatient expectation, or quivered with

one to which we would offer up the perpetual homage of loving looks; but it is not in keeping with that grand trysting-place beneath the stars and the night-clouds, amid the winds and beside the flood. And she is no mate for the bold and venturous Leander, whose fiery heart kept off the chill of the waves, as he clove his way to her side, and who went back with her last kiss warm on his parted lips, and the touch of her hand yet lingering on his brow, upturned to the stars.

There are also two other works by Steinhauser; taken place during the past summer, and has been

in the city, which were new to me-"The Fisher Boy," and "Psyche." These are beautiful beyour all praise. The expression of concentrated interest, of eager expectation, in the face of the boy, is wonderfully true to life; and the great but patient sorrow of the immortal in condage to mortality, expressed in the countenance of the Psyche, sinks to the heart of the gazer.

Psyche, sinks to the heart of the gazer.

Brackett, the American sculptor, has taken up his residence in Philadelphia. I went several times to see his group of the "Shipwrecked Mother and Child." This, though still in plaster, is a work of rare merit. The principal figure is a woman in the prime and glory of her beauty. She lies on the rocks of the shore, in a position of exceeding grace, her head thrown backward, her right arm outstretched, and her left yet tenderly enfolding her dead babe. She has been denuded by the surf, though her night-dress is yet slightly attached to one arm, and lies beneath her. I suppose there was an artistic reason for this, but to me it seemed a beautiful thought of pity, this laying the soft folds of linen between her delicate shoulders and the hard, cold rock. The face is wonderfully beautiful in the awful repose of death—a repose impossible to mistake for sleep. There is death in every limb, in every muscle, in every line of that grand figure. There is some-thing indescribably mournful and expressive in the fall of the head, and the drift of the long, wavy hair. Here alone were told the whole tragic story. To me, the pathos of this work was in the principal figure alone—I mean in the woman, apart from any motherly or wifely relations. The dead in-

But, though mournful beyond what words may tell, there is a beautiful fitness in such a death, for one of God's most glorious creatures. There is grandeur in the thought, that such beauty, unwasted by disease and undarkened by sorrow, should yield itself to "that mighty minister of

How sweet a place for a form of such majesty to lie in state! On the lone shore, with the stars for holy lights, and with the solemn requiem of winds and waves sounding around her rocky bier! I once spent a twilight hour in gazing on this group. Then my imagination conjured up the doomed vessel, driving on, and on, before the tempest—the dash against the rocks—the parting of the timbers—then a white form on the wreck, clasping a babe to her bosom—her plunge into the midnight deep—the brief struggle with the the midnight deep—the brief struggle with the flood—the last sgony of the mother's heart—till those forms before me grew awfully human—were indeed a dead woman and her poor babe, cast up by the relenting waves, and lying there, so fearfully white and cold, with their still, damp faces upturned to a stormy sky! The gathering darkness seemed shadows flung from overhanging rocks, and nothing was wanting to complete the sad illusion, but the roar of the far deep, the dash of the near surf, and the rush and howl of winds. I felt, when looking on this noble group, a patriotic pride in the fact that its creator was an

American—a young man, self-taught, and one who has never even wintered in Italy. I carnestly hope that he may, ere long, be able to do himself justice and his country honor, by putting this his noblest work in marble. Mr. Brackett is as successful in the real as in the ideal. His busts are admirable. I was particularly struck by one of Longfellow, a perfect likeness; and one, just finished, of the young poet, Baker—a fine intel-lectual head, and a face of Grecian beauty.

I was much pleased with one of Winner's latest pictures—Christ blessing little children. There is rosy, chubby, curly-headed little ones, who crowd about the Saviour with the almost Divine instincts of childhood; and of the group of young mothers—all are beautiful, with the richness and ripeness of Eastern beauty. But perhaps there is a little too much gorgeousness of attire, a display of oriental magnificence scarcely fitted to the

It is hardly to be supposed that such patrician dames would follow "the meek and lowly Jesus," to crave his blessing on their babes. We have hardly thought of the little ones themselves as hardly thought of the little ones themselves as young sprigs of Jewish aristocracy, pretty as angels, and delicate as fairles, but as the children of the poor—players by the wayside—alcepers in the sunshine—swarthy and ragged little urchins, perhaps—born to hard fare and rough usage—small travellers on a rugged road, and so much the more needing that gracious benediction which rested softly on their yet innocent brows, and entered into their unconscious spirits with a divine power and vitality never to fail or die out, but to bear them through temptation and want, to make them strong to struggle against the world, and

patient in waiting and long endurance.

Here the figure of Christ is divinely beautiful, if not absolutely divine. I was deeply impressed with the countenance. True, it did not pressed with the countenance. True, it did not express pure power—power in the abstract; it was more tender than majestic. Its divinity was that of love alone, but love in itself illimitable and omnipotent. That mild hazel eye seemed softened and brightened by memories of His pure childhood, and about those lips seemed hovering the loving spirit of his human mother. It was an eye to attract little children, and the tenderness of those lips seemed to invite the young. ness of those lips seemed to invite the young nant benedictions on the babe at her bosom

nant benedictions on the babe at her bosom.

What a contrast was this picture in its spirit and tone to the "Death on the Pale Horse" of West, which hung near. I suppose I shall be accounted "an outside barbarian," but I cannot deny myself the luxury of "speaking my mind," and saying that, of all hideous pictures which ever darkened canvass, this is to me the most disgusting. It is a coarse and sensual rendering of the awful mysteries of the Apocalyose, from the awful mysteries of the Apocalypse, from which the Christian soul must recoil in horror. To me there seems no grandeur, nor dignity, nor high tragic effect, in this composition. The dead are ghistly and leprous, the Christ is neither manly nor divine, and the men are simply brutal. The horses have some humanity, and partly redeem the picture. Two, at least, are fine and

## PROMOUR NORTHWESTERN CORRESPONDENT

St. Anthony's Falls, Dec. 17, 1849. DR. BAILEY: Having become settled in Minne sots, I am reminded of my promise to give you such information as I might gather, relative to the condition, prospects, and resources of this far-off Territory. My stay here has been too short to allow much opportunity for personal observation; yet, in the short time that has clapsed since our arrival, I have seen considerable of the country, and have had facilities for procuring information plate making it their home.

The name of this Territory is said to be from

two Indian words, "minoe," signifying water, and "sota," muddy. Muddy or turbid reater is the definition of the name which was originally applied to the St. Peter's river. This name should al-

ways be spelied with two n's.

In extent, Minnesota reaches from lows on the south to the British possessions on the north; from Lake Superior and the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers on the cast, to the Missouri and White Earth rivers on the west—containing, as Governor Ramsey states in his message, "territory enough for four large States." That portion of the Territory lying west of the Mississippi is still owned by the Indians, except a small tract on the shore of Lake Pepin, that the United States commissioners purchased of the half-breeds in October last. The same commissioners (Governor Ramsey and Ex-Governor Chambers) are authorized to treat with the Sioux for a large share of the remaining territory west of the river. A council has been agreed upon, to be convened in the spring, for that purpose; and will no doubt result in a purchase, which will open for settlement a large share of the finest lands in the Territory.

who are, and are to be, upon the western slope of this Continent. By means of this road, we shall become the factors of their commerce, and, if the factors of their commerce, then the factors of their idea. Thought travels necessarily upon the iron rails, upon the wires, and upon the wings which commerce constructs. This road is one of the important instruments by which our nation shall continue its extension from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with one commerce, one common civilization, and one common Christianity. The speaker proposed in his next lecture to discuss the peculiar fitness of St. Louis for the starting point of this road.

foolish griefs, and sweet, irrepressible emotion. Those eyes were never cast down in nameless dread, and strange, sudden shame, or upturned in supplicating inquiry. That calm, clear brow woolland, and well supplied with springs, streams, and lakes, of pure water. The soil is supplicating inquiry. That face, in all its gentlements by which our nation shall continue its extension from the Atlantic to the have "the winds of heaven visit too roughly"—one to which we would offer up the perpetual homage of loving looks; but it is not in keeping with that grand trysting-place beneath the stars and any appearance of frost. Vegetables of all the flood. And she is no mate for the bold and care. This kind of soil extends nearly over the stars and still be are the stars and any appearance of frost. Vegetables of all the flood. And she is no mate for the bold and kinds grow most luxuriantly, with very little care. This kind of soil extends nearly over the whole Territory; but, as I am informed, depreciates a little in quality seventy or eighty miles above the Falls of St. Anthony, where the pine

> taken place during the past summer, and has been principally from the Northern States. St. Paul, which is the temporary capital, stands on the east bank of the Mississippi, nearly four hundred miles above Galena, and six miles below the mouth of the St. Peter's river. It has now about 1,200 inhabitants. This place had its origin in an order of the Government which forbade the sale of futoxicating drinks within five miles from Fort Snelling. Those who wished to pursue the traffic retired to the present site of St. Paul, and dealt out the poison there. Being very religious, they erested a Catholic church, and called it St. Paul's, from which the place derives its name. The Falls of St. Anthony are nine miles from St. Paul by land, and fifteen or sixteen by the river. This village has been mostly built during the past sum-mer, and now contains between three and four hundred inhabitants. Those who own the mill property here refuse to sell lots to any one who will sell liquor; and, as a natural consequence, we have a most quiet and virtuous society. Indeed I never knew so young a village, where there was so little vice. It is said there is no man here who does not earn his own living, and I believe it true. We have already two schools, a public library, and regular preaching by the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist denominations. A large and well-finished school-house serves as the place of

> A small steamboat is being built here, for the purpose of navigating the river above the Falls, which is said to be navigable for small boats ninety or a hundred miles. A large hotel is also being built, which will be opened in the epring.
>
> The country around these Falls, on both sides of the river, is very beautiful, and, when indexly

> settled and improved, will be one of the most de-lightful places in the West. It is now considered the most pleasant site for a town in the Territory.
> The river at this point is about 1,200 feet wide, and is divided by islands which leave about twothirds of it on the west side. The perpendicular fall is but seventeen feet, but the rapids extend half a mile above, and hearly a mile below, and present the most merry, cheerful aspect imaginable. The Sioux name for these Falls is "Minneha-ha"—longhing waters—and is beautifully expressive of the reality. This place will yet become as widely known for its pleasant beauty, as it has heretofore been for its remote locality.

The water power here is unlimited. There is water enough to drive all the mills in Massachuwater enough to drive all the mills in Massachusetts, and plenty of room to place the wheels. The
whole river may be used several times over, if
wanted—for its banks afford excellent mill sites
for a mile in length. There is not a finer place
for manufacturing in the Union, and, when its advantages become known, cotton and wool will be
manufactured here, instead of being carried to
New England, and back, for that purpose. There
is abundance of other water power in the Territors, which may yet make Minnesota the great tory, which may yet make Minnesota the great manufacturing State of the West.

The lumber trade of this country is becoming extensive. It is estimated that six million feet of pine lumber were manufactured on the St. Croix river the past year, and the mills at this place Croix. The pine forests commence sixty or and drawn to the river in winter, and brought by

the current in spring.

Farmers are coming into the Territory quite rapidly, but the demand for provisions is so great that a large share of what is now consumed is brought up from Illinois and Iowa, and sold at very high prices. There are causes for this de-mand for provisions, beyond those ordinarily ex-isting in the settlement of a new country. More than three hundred thousand dollars are annually to produce themselves. There are also two forts, one at St. Peter's and one at the mouth of the Crow Wing river, which now receive their supplies from below. Add to these the lumber-men, who have to be furnished with food, and they all create a demand that will require a large farming population to supply. I know of no place more inviting to farmers than this. All kinds of pro-duce can be raised here as easily as in any country in the world, and, when produced, brings

ern States. This country also seems suited to the convenience of new settlers. A farmer may bring his en-tire stock of cattle, horses, &c., and settle where he will; he need not go far to find natural meadows, producing crops of excellent hay, abundant for his use. Indeed, I know of no other meadows than these in the Territory, and probably no others will be needed for years to come. Besides these, there are rushes that grow on the banks of some of the rivers, on which cattle will feed and thrive

Around many of the lakes, (which are numerus.) the wild rice is found in great abundance and is said to be superior to that cultivated in the Cranberries are so abundant that they have be

come quite an article of export. Three thousand barrels have been shipped from St. Paul the pas

season.

Four steamboats have been running from St. Louis and Galena to St. Paul the past summer, and, from appearances, have been doing a very heavy business. It is the design of the people here to have them come up next summer within one mile of the Falls. If they are successful in this, a mile and a half of land carriage will connect the two steamboat landings, and render St. Anthony the commercial depot of the Territory, instead of St. Paul.

In healthfulness, this is unsurpassed by any country within my knowledge. There is no place where the atmosphere is more pure and bracing, or where persons can perform more labor without feeling fatigue. It is already becoming a place of resort for invalids from other States. It has all feeling fatigue. It is already becoming a place of resort for invalids from other States. It has all the advantages of a New England climate, with none of its chilling east winds that produce consumption; and all the advantages of a rich prairie soil, with none of the billious diseases so common to the Western States. Situated on the banks of the great "Father of Rivers," we have here all the luxuries of the South and East together with these Gorded by the rivers lates. gether with those afforded by the rivers, lakes, and forcets, of the West. All who reside here seem delighted with the country; and, from present indications, there will be a rapid immigrat to the Territory the coming year.

# STATE OF DESERRET.

eliciting considerable interest and inquiry in ref-erence to the organization of a new State in the erence to the organization of a new State in the far West, under the above cognomen. Already, it is believed, they have taken about all the pre-liminary steps. This is progress! In about a year they have pulled up stakes another time, and shifted their abode; prepared for and held a Convention; framed a State Constitution; elected a State Legislature, which has organized and held a session; elected A. W. Babbitt to Congress—thus presenting themselves before that body for admission into the Union as an independent State.

ent State.

The question arises, ought they to be admitted without strict inquiry? If the half that is said about them be true, they certainly ought not. Let us just glance at a few statements which have been in circulation for some time. By some kind of manœuvring, some twelve years ago, they started a Bank at Rutland, in Lake county, Ohio. When the prophet and his A postles found that their bank (because it never had any foundation) must go down, they started out pedlars loaded with their bills, which they sold as low as five cents per dollar, though thousands of them were then in circulation at their face. Thus they defrauded the community about to the amount in circulation.

And again, after making large deductions for excitement and consequent misrepresentation, did they act honestly or prudently in Missouri, in their attempts to subvert the civil authorities, and in their fraudulent manner of possessing them.